



citizens' bulletin

Volume 6

Number 7

March 1979

\$2/yr.

NATIONAL
WILDLIFE
WEEK
MARCH 18-24

Conserve
Our
Wildlife

Inside

Trail Blazers, 2; Wildlife Week, 3; Fishing Opens, Ponds Open, 5; Fisheries Retirements, 6; Counting Trout, 7; Bampton Retires, 8; CEQ Report, 9; Mohawk Gets A Lift, 10; Mashantuckets Maple Sugaring, 12; Legislation, Waste Conference, 14; Land Trusts--IRS Classes, Liability, 15; Conference 'On the Air,' 16; Hazardous Waste Study, 17; Prototype Coastal Program, 18; Trailside Botanizing, 20.

Governor Grasso expressed the appreciation of the State's residents for the 4,000 volunteer hours spent on trail maintenance in 1978. Connecticut Forest and Park Association Trails Section Chairmen were represented at the ceremony at the Capitol by, from left, Norman A. Greist; Kornel Bailey, Chairman of the Trails Committee; George K. Libbey; and Harrol W. Baker.



Governor Cites Trail Blazers

Governor Ella T. Grasso recognized the volunteers who maintain Connecticut's 500-mile blue blazed hiking trail system at the State Capitol February 8 at a ceremony that marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association's Trails Committee.

The Governor expressed appreciation for the 4,000 volunteer hours trails workers spent on trail maintenance in 1978 and praised the Committee's long record of achievement.

DEP's Commissioner Stanley J. Pac said, "This State's excellent 500-mile trail system is the product of many years

of devoted labor by private individuals and organizations, coordinated by the Trails Committee of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association. As a result, Connecticut has a major recreational resource developed and maintained at no cost to the taxpayer."

Some of the approximately 50 Trails Section Chairmen do all trail maintenance themselves, according to John Hibbard, Secretary-Forester for the Connecticut Forest and Park Association. Others are assisted in clearing trees and brush, repairing erosion damage, and restoring trail blazes by youth groups, scouts, and others. "A couple of hundred people are involved altogether," Hibbard said.

"We've maintained a fairly constant 500 miles of trails for the last couple of decades," Hibbard said. "We add some new trails from time to time, while we have lost some trails due to suburbanization."

"We find more and more people are interested in hiking for health and recreation. And with our present energy situation what it is, this is going to continue to be a growing activity in Connecticut," said Hibbard.

Persons interested in the trails program can contact the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, 1010 Main Street, East Hartford, Ct. 06108, or Kornel Bailey, Old County Road, Haddam, Ct. 06438.

DEP Citizens' Bulletin (USPS 041-570)

Published eleven times a year by the Department of Environmental Protection. Yearly subscription \$2.00. 2nd class postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut. Funds are also provided through a federal grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. Please forward any address change immediately.

Bulletin material may be reprinted without permission provided credit is given, unless otherwise noted. Address all communications to the Editor, DEP Citizens' Bulletin, Department of Environmental Protection, Room 112, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut 06115.



NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK'S COUGAR Long Tailed Cat in a Country of Rockers

The cougar was once found throughout America. Today about 16,000 remain in the Western United States and Canada. Endangered status has been accorded the Eastern cougar and the Florida panther, and studies are under way to determine more exactly the status of these subspecies. The reason for the cougar's disappearance from its Eastern range is most probably lack of suitable habitat.

Connecticut, for example, provides little inaccessible territory suitable for cougars. Every now and then, however, Connecticut residents sight large, long-tailed cats. . .

In January 1977, for one, a woman reported seeing in her back yard, a large cat she described as: "Color tawny gray brown about the size of German shepherd with a tail approximately as long as the body with very large feet."

Two local naturalists and a veterinarian investigated the following day. Among the details they reported:

Tracks immediately behind the house were made by a cat, prints of which measure 4 1/8 inches by 3 1/2 inches. The first site showed the following activity:

The cat had definitely urinated on a tree from a distance of about five feet, struck the tree from that distance fourteen inches above the snow level.

* * * *

At site two, another tree had been sprayed . . .

* * * *

Site three -- cat had scratched on an oak tree -- scratches were at six feet, nine inches from the ground. Hemlock branches and needles would indicate that the cat may have climbed the tree. At this same site, small portions of meat which contained small particles of bones were found.

We took some measurements on both stride and scratch marks in the snow which I will list individually just for the record. General conditions had a one inch crust on a six to twelve inch snow base. Dogs, one a German shepherd and the other a pointer, observed in the area, did not break through the crust on the snow. The crust was broken by the cat in almost all locations observed . . .

* * * *

In one particular area, the cat jumped approximately ten feet and landed on a large rock, all four feet landing on the rock, the surface of which was about one foot square.

The cat moved downhill, a twenty degree grade, with running stride of approximately eighteen feet.



The investigators state: "We can conclude that very definitely the cat was a puma based on the size of the prints, the stride and agility evidenced by actions at the site."

Their report is the most detailed among eighteen reports of sightings in DEP's Wildlife Unit's "Cougar File." Among other reports of cougars, also known as pumas, mountain lions, panthers, catamounts, and "painters," dating back to 1973, are:

- * A tawny brown, long-tailed cat weighing about 50 pounds that was seen when it jumped from a rock pile: "Dog chased and was swatted by cat."
- * Animal three times the size of a cat was sighted several times. At last appearance it "came up to her porch and attacked her cat."
- * A huge black cat, five times the size of a domestic cat, was reported by a telephone caller who had seen it a week before and who "refused to give his name."

Not all the reports, obviously, have been "made under optimum conditions by an observer of known reliability." The file contains few multiple sightings, and most reports are not nearly so detailed as that quoted above. Cougars also range so widely that several of the sightings may have been the same animal.

Wildlife Unit Chief Dennis DeCarli is cautious about concluding that there are native Eastern cougars in Connecticut. "A handful of these, definitely, are real sightings of cougars," he says. "What we don't know is whether they are Eastern cougars or escapees."

A New York biologist, DeCarli says, estimates that in New York State each year five to ten cougars escape from zoos and private owners.

Outdoor Educators Will Meet in May

The Connecticut Outdoor Education Association will hold its Spring Workshop and Annual Meeting on May 4, 5, and 6, 1979, at the Episcopal Conference Center in Ivoryton, Connecticut.

Sessions will include: wilderness trip planning, canoeing for beginners, soil chemistry in outdoor education, technical rock climbing for beginners, bicycle tripping, wild flowers of spring, and more! For information call: Philip Hall (233-8544, 521-5903) or Charlotte Viani (651-3672).

Several years ago, the Wildlife Unit captured one such escaped pet, but more often than not, DeCarli says, owners don't report escapes "because of the liability factor, or because they want to avoid drawing attention to them and want to attempt to catch them themselves." He guesses that there may be one such escape in Connecticut every several years.

DeCarli points out that many of the sightings have occurred along Connecticut's central trap rock corridor -- territory characterized by high cliffs and undisturbed wooded areas that would be more or less suitable for cougars.

The cougar, or Eastern puma, was accorded endangered status in 1973. Rainer H. Brocke, a researcher at SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Newcomb, N.Y., has begun a study to determine whether either individuals or a breeding population of the Eastern puma subspecies exist in New York, he reports in the January 1979 "Eastern Cougar Newsletter."

Depending on the status of the local Eastern puma, New York State's Department of Environmental Conservation may consider reintroducing western pumas into New York's Adirondack Park -- an area the size of the State of Massachusetts. But Brocke questions whether even this area offers sufficient undisturbed and inaccessible space, especially since the 1980 Winter Olympics are scheduled for Lake Placid which is within the Park.

Massachusetts, however, DeCarli says, is "sure they have cougars."

Cougars are grayish-brown or reddish. Adult males may weigh 80 to 200 pounds. Some grow as large as 275 pounds. Adult females generally weigh 80 to 140 pounds. The length, including the long tail, is from six to eight feet. They prowl at night, preying on deer, birds, and rodents. They may attack livestock and domestic animals.

The cougar is just one of the animals featured in a color slide show illustrating National Wildlife Week's theme, "Conserve Our Wildlife." The show, produced by the National Wildlife Federation, consists of more than thirty slides and a script on wildlife management. The show and a booklet of information on wildlife, with suggestions for the classroom, are available for \$8.95 from the National Wildlife Federation, Dept. WSS9, 1412 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036. Free teachers' kits, including posters and activities, are available from DEP's Information and Education Unit, Rm. 112, State Office Bldg., Hartford, Ct. 06115.

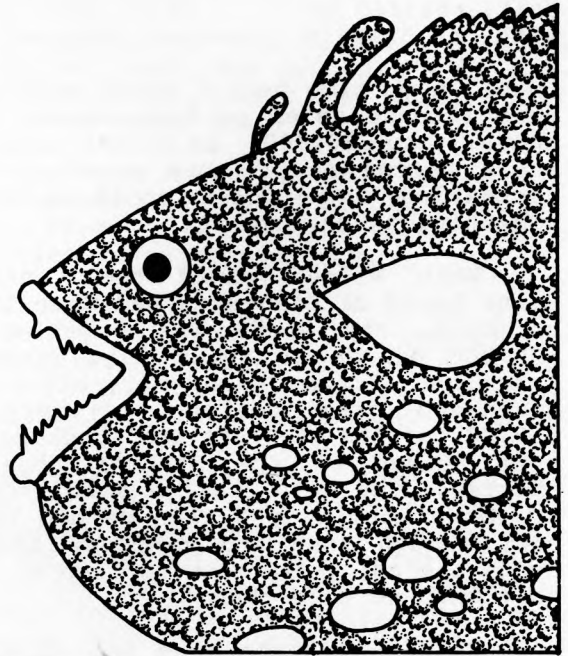
Inland Fishing Season Opens April 21

How fishing will be depends on weather from now till opening day, according to Richard Hames, Staff Fisheries Biologist. Best combination, he says, would be "relatively warm with a certain amount of rainfall -- but not too much."

If the weather is very cold, fish are less active and may be moved downstream by currents. High water conditions also may move fish downstream.

If rainfall is slight, and waters get low and clear, Hames says, "trout get very wary." So cross your fingers, watch the forecasts, and please remember:

- * Fishing licenses are available at Town Clerk's offices. Anyone sixteen years old or older must have a license.
- * Youngsters should not be allowed to fish illegally before the season opens.



Sharpen Fishing Skills at Quinebaug's Pond

Public fishing ponds at the Quinebaug Valley Hatchery in Plainfield opened March 3. Fishing will be allowed, by permit, on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays until further notice. If use drops off later in the season, as it has in past years, the ponds will be closed following the last weekend in April.

The Public Fishing Ponds provide an excellent opportunity for anglers to sharpen their skills before the regular season opens. They also provide an excellent situation for teaching youngsters or beginners some of the basic skills of fly fishing, spinning, spin casting, or casting.

As in the past, one pond is restricted to fly fishing only, using one single hook, barbless fly. The other pond is restricted to fishing with a single artificial lure equipped with a single barbless hook. Artificial lures may be cast with spinning reels, spin casting reels, or casting reels. Artificial lures will also include the use of a single barbless fly cast with a float or sinker to provide casting weight. Conventional fly fishing will not be allowed on the artificial lure pond. The use of bait of any kind is prohibited in both ponds.

Fishing periods last for three hours. As long as all fish are released, an angler can catch and release as many fish as his

or her skill allows. Once an angler kills (keeps) a fish he or she must immediately stop fishing and leave the pond on which he or she is fishing.

Application forms may be obtained in Room 255, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut 06115, or from the Quinebaug Valley Hatchery, P.O. Box 441, Cady Lane, Central Village, Connecticut 06332. Permits will only be issued by the Hartford office of the Fisheries Unit. However, if there are openings which have not been filled, anglers will be able to obtain permits at the site. These vacancies will be filled on a first come, first served basis 15 minutes after the start of a fishing period. Vacancies as a result of no shows will also be filled on a first come, first served basis 45 minutes after the start of a period.

Under no circumstances will an angler be allowed to fish more than one period per day. The fee for a permit is \$1.00 (paid at the hatchery), and anglers 16 years of age or older must have valid 1979 fishing licenses. Juveniles must also obtain permits. Each juvenile must be accompanied by an adult 21 years of age or older who is licensed and holds a permit for the same period. An adult may be accompanied by no more than one juvenile.

Complete rules and regulations are printed on the back of application forms.

DEP Fisheries Chief Retires After 29 Years

Cole Wilde, Chief of DEP's Fisheries Unit, retires March 1, 1979, after 29 years with the State's fisheries programs.

"In my time here," Wilde said, "we've seen license sales go from roughly 80,000 annually to 220,000. In Connecticut, fishing's become a far more popular form of recreation, and I'd like to think we've had something to do with it."

When Wilde joined the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game in 1950, he said, the State was stocking about 100,000 pounds of trout into Connecticut lakes and streams each year, most of them purchased from dealers. Today about 350,000 pounds of trout are stocked, all of them raised at the State's three hatcheries. "We have," Wilde said, "only two or three more people than we had in 1950, and, though feed and manpower and other costs are up, we're growing fish at a lower cost than we were then."

Between license fees and sales taxes on equipment and fishing trips and so forth, fishing, Wilde points out, produces close to \$7 million in revenues for the State each year.

Wilde attended Michigan State University and is a graduate of the University of Maine. He spent a year with the Pennsylvania Game Commission before joining the State Board of Fisheries and Game in 1950 as an aquatic biologist. He was named head of fisheries for the Board in 1963.

Wilde directed the three-year-long field research and wrote Connecticut's Lake and Pond Survey, published in 1959. This publication, now out of print, includes biological and sociological data

and hydrographic maps of all major lakes and ponds and serves as a basic reference in the field.

Wilde's career has also seen the construction of the Quinebaug Hatchery, "one of the largest fish hatcheries east of the Mississippi"; construction of the Rainbow Fishway on the Farmington River; the return of Atlantic salmon to Connecticut's rivers; and the reestablishment of kokanee in some of the State's lakes. And, Wilde says, "I've enjoyed every minute of it."



On location, spawning Kokanee salmon: Cole Wilde and Matthew J. Banach. Both retired recently.

Fish Hatcheries' Head Among DEP Retirees

Matthew J. Banach, DEP's Supervisor of Fish Culture, retired January 31 after 31 years in Connecticut's fish hatchery system.

Banach began his fisheries career in 1948 as a fish culturist at the Windsor Locks Hatchery. He spent ten years in fish research programs and managed the Quinebaug Hatchery during its construction stages.

Since 1971 Banach has headed the State's trout stocking program, coordinat-

ing the efforts of the three hatcheries and statewide stocking activities.

Banach came to his fisheries career from machine shop work with "a love of fishing." The most interesting aspect of his work, he said, has been with hatchery programs to improve their brood stock by creating "exotic species" of trout and other fish.

Among his retirement plans Banach includes going fishing: "I haven't fished for trout in Connecticut in fifteen years. I didn't have the time." He's not worried, however, about being overqualified as a fisherman. "You never get too good. You think you know all their secrets, and then they don't cooperate."

FISHING SEASON

Counting Out Connecticut's Trout:

Robert Lipp of Old Greenwich writes us:

I recently became a first-time subscriber to your DEP Citizens' Bulletin, and, because of my interest in trout fishing, requested any back issues relating to the stocking of trout, etc. You were kind enough to send me the April 1976 and April 1977 issues, which have raised certain questions.

For instance, in the article on page two of the April 1977 issue, it is stated:

1. *"It is a fact that our native trout population is miniscule." And further on, "Connecticut's waters do not support any sizable native trout fishery." And further on again, "Unfavorable conditions....combine to limit natural trout reproduction."*
2. *"DEP's Fish and Waterlife Unit estimates that 150,000 trout fishermen will creel an average 1.1 trout each on opening day. Nearly all of these trout will be hatchery produced." So, according to my calculations, 155,000 times 1.1 equals 165,000 trout taken on opening day.*
3. *"Today nearly 1 million brown, brook and rainbow trout are produced at the state's three hatcheries and are stocked in Connecticut's waters each year."*

Now, if my calculations are correct, your article seems to intimate that 16.5 percent of the total stocked trout are taken on opening day. Further, since natural trout reproduction is miniscule, doesn't the article also intimate that 16.5 percent of all trout in Connecticut waters are taken on opening day? If only half as many trout are taken on the second day as on opening day (probably a fair estimate), your article seems to indicate that 25 percent of the total trout in Connecticut waters are taken in the first 2 days -- leaving only 75 percent for the rest of the entire 10 month season.

Neither my friends, nor I can bring ourselves to believe these kinds of ratios. Perhaps the missing ingredient has to do with a so-called "retention rate" -- perhaps some of the stocked trout manage to survive and live through the hard winter of ice-covered streams, and are available to be caught the following year.

We would be most appreciative if you would address the above questions, and perhaps greatly expand on them...

"A couple of the figures may be slightly inflated, but Mr. Lipp's reasoning is about right," says Cole Wilde, Chief of DEP's Fisheries Unit.

"Over the years we've figured the average opening day catch at .75 trout per angler. So we're talking more like 112,500 trout being taken opening day."

"But it well may be," Wilde says, "that twenty to twenty-five percent of the fishing pressure occurs on opening weekend. And it's probable that twenty-five percent of the trout are caught on these two days."

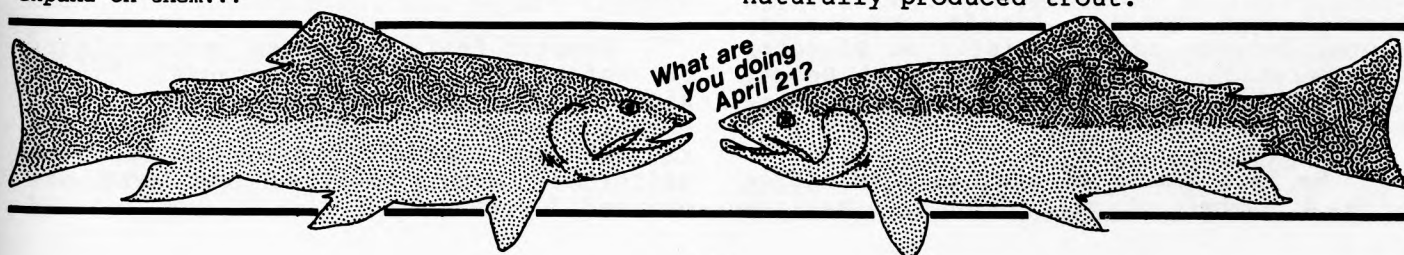
"Many people," he adds, "buy a license only to go out for opening day. By the fourth or fifth weekend of the season, well over fifty percent of the total fishing pressure is over. After that, except immediately following stocking, you won't encounter very many people fishing most streams." (From 300,000 to 350,000 trout are stocked each year after the season has begun.)

Wilde says, "Though it's probable that only seventy-five percent of the total trout are available after the first weekend, since we normally stock a total of about 850,000 catchable trout, that's still a lot of fish, and these fish are subject to a lot less fishing pressure."

"That seventy-five percent is enough fish so that if a good fisherman goes out in the fall," Wilde says, "he has no trouble catching his limit of trout." He points out that studies show that, all over the country, somewhere between ten and fifteen percent of fishermen catch seventy-five percent of the fish. "Tremendous numbers of fishermen don't catch anything."

In answer to Mr. Lipp's first question, Wilde says, "Virtually all of our real small brooks have wild brook trout populations. But small numbers of fishermen are out fishing these streams."

Elsewhere, he says, live-over rates vary by stream, but there's "very little naturally produced trout."



Deputy Commissioner Announces Retirement

Theodore B. Bampton, DEP's Deputy Commissioner for Conservation and Preservation, has announced his plans to retire April 1, 1979. Although he has not yet announced his plans for the future, he says, "I don't plan to stop working."

Bampton joined the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game in 1955 after earning Bachelor's and Master's degrees in wildlife management from the University of Connecticut. From 1955 to 1958 he served as wildlife biologist for Hartford and New Haven Counties.

In 1958 he was named District Supervisor for Litchfield and Fairfield Counties, responsible for all fisheries and wildlife programs as well as related law enforcement and information and educational activities.



In May 1963 Bampton became Assistant Director of the Board of Fisheries and Game, and in June 1964 he was named its Director.

After the formation, in 1971, of the Department of Environmental Protection from sixteen agencies, boards, and commissions, Bampton served briefly as Director of Operations before being named Deputy Commissioner for Conservation and Preservation in February 1972.

He is a member of and has held office with a number of professional organiza-

tions including the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Wildlife Society, the American Fisheries Society, the American Society of Mammalogists, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, the Northeast Marine Fisheries Board, and the Advisory Committee to the Northeast Wildlife Disease Center.

"This department," Bampton says, "has been good to me, and I'm proud of its accomplishments." In a letter to Governor Ella Grasso, he wrote, "I am particularly proud of our success in reestablishing Atlantic Salmon in the Connecticut River Basin, the development of our Quinebaug Valley Trout Hatchery, our management of deer as a game animal and generally, our ability to manage our parks and recreational facilities during times of fiscal restraint."

These and other accomplishments, Bampton says, "speak well of the staff's abilities to beg, borrow, steal and make do in the face of fiscal constraints."

"An awful lot of credit goes," he says, "to the people who have worked sixteen hours a day for their seven-hours-a-day pay -- if they all charged us we'd be out of business."

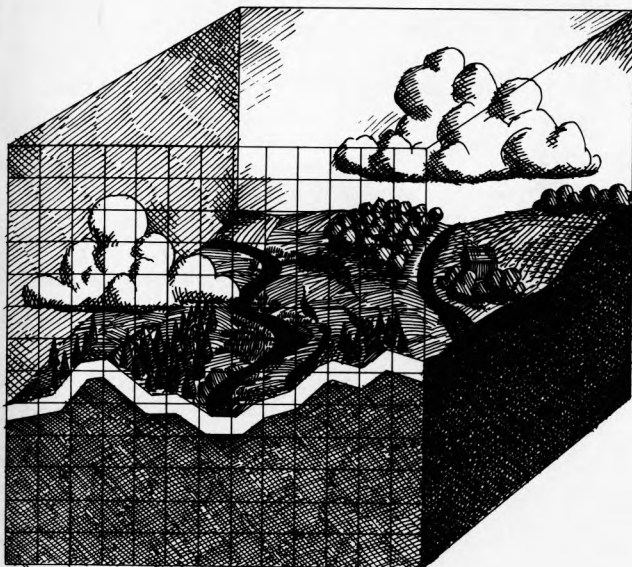
Would management of natural resources and outdoor recreational activities be more satisfying if Connecticut were not so small and highly urbanized? "Resources management in the East is difficult because of the mistakes made in land and water management during the early residential and industrial development of the area," Bampton says. "Such land abuse, further aggravated by high population densities and keen competition for space, should serve as an example for the Western states of what not to do."

"Still," Bampton continued, "Connecticut has done a highly professional job in natural resources management and provision of outdoor recreation. We have been a leader in the protection of our tidal and inland wetlands and in the early establishment of an aggressive water quality program."

Bampton feels he leaves behind plenty of unfinished business because, "These kinds of programs are never 'finished.'" But he assured the Governor, "I feel confident that I am leaving my successor an efficient, highly skilled and well organized division."

Council on Environmental Quality Files Annual Report

Allen Carroll



A comprehensive 120-page report dealing with the state's major environmental issues has been submitted to the Governor and the members of the General Assembly by the Connecticut Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). Air pollution cleanup and the disposal of increasing amounts of solid waste were identified in the report as the State's most pressing environmental problems, but the report also cites weaknesses in various environmental programs and offers recommendations in many areas.

"The Council is required to file an Annual Report summarizing the major achievements and problems with respect to environmental protection," said Donald L. MacKie, CEQ Chairman. "We have attempted to fairly portray the progress and the difficulties encountered by the Department of Environmental Protection in meeting their charge."

Although focusing on air quality and solid waste in particular, the report covers such diverse activities as public involvement, inland wetlands regulation, dredging of harbors, chemical contamination, contamination of water supplies by poorly run landfills, the need for open space preservation, the problems of coordinating permit programs, the management of state properties, and the effects of environmental regulations on the State's economy. In addition, the report targets programs which the Council believes are inadequately funded.

The Air Quality Section of the report outlines the type of pollution control strategies necessary to achieve federal standards imposed by the 1977 Federal Clean Air Act, and clearly indicates the severity

of Connecticut's air pollution problem. "Clean air will not be achieved in Connecticut without great sacrifice on the part of all sectors," the report states. "The State Implementation Plan developed by DEP will contain many provisions which will be expensive and unpopular."

Among these are a possible curb on highway construction and the development of expensive mass transportation facilities. In addition, industry will be required to "offset" emissions by reducing emissions elsewhere if major new industry is to be allowed in the state.

The solid waste problem, identified in the Council's report as the other major environmental quality problem, is also covered in depth. According to the CEQ, the State is headed for a "solid waste crisis": landfill space in many towns is rapidly dwindling, and by 1983, over 5,400,000 tons of garbage will be produced without presently available landfill space to accommodate it. Development of resource recovery solutions is slow, and many communities are averse to receiving refuse from other communities.

The Council recommends establishing a landfill siting policy which will site landfills in areas of optimum geologic suitability; stepped up enforcement efforts against landfills posing groundwater problems; increased planning assistance to local communities; and encouragement of recycling and source separation programs at the local level.

The report, which was prepared by the Council Executive Director Mary Ann Dickinson, is the product of many meetings

To p. 19



Mohawk Gets A Lift

...and its president joins Ski Hall of Fame

In February the Mohawk Mountain Ski Area, in the Mohawk Mountain State Park, celebrated its president's induction into the National Ski Hall of Fame and opened a new triple chair lift which he designed and which he says is one of the most modern around. The new 3,000 foot lift is part of three-quarters of a million dollars worth of improvements made in the ski area this year.

February 17, at a weekend which included the National Ski Jumping Championships, Walter R. Schoenknecht, Mohawk Mountain's founder and president, and the founder and former president of Mount Snow, Vermont, was inducted into the National Ski Hall of Fame in Ishpeming, Michigan. Schoenknecht was one of six persons chosen this year from 52 nominees. The others inducted at Ishpeming were Howard Head who revolutionized the ski industry with the Head ski; Cliff Taylor who developed the Graduated Length Method (GLM) of ski instruction (which began at Mount Snow); Bill Janss, the developer who revitalized Sun Valley; the late Roland Peabody who built Cannon Mountain's aerial tramway; and the late Monty Atwater who developed a method of shooting down avalanches that's now used around the world.

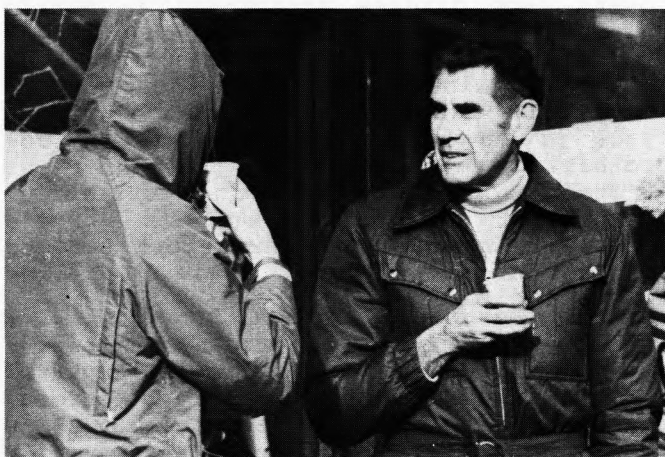
"Election to the Hall of Fame is probably the highest honor that can be accorded to any individual working with skiing," Schoenknecht said.

An advisor and consultant in ski area design and development, Schoenknecht's

achievements include innovations in "people moving" and the design of over forty lifts and gondola systems for ski areas all over the world. Schoenknecht has also been a leader in snowmaking, which originated at Mohawk Mountain, and in ski area design and development.

With the cooperation of record or near-record cold weather, Mohawk formally opened its new triple chair lift the weekend of February 10, 1979. Skiers enjoyed cheese, hot cider, and doughnuts as well as a three- to twelve-foot snow base and packed powder surfaces, these last the result of 165 hours of uninterrupted snowmaking and "snow farming."

Walter Schoenknecht joins skiers celebrating opening of Mohawk Ski Area's triple chair lift.



DEP Citizens' Bulletin Supplement

Public Hearings

March 27, 1979; 10 a.m.

Rm. 221, State Office Bldg., Hartford
To consider an application of Dan Beard, Inc., to construct a temporary roadway and to dredge an area in the Housatonic River at Shelton in accordance with plans dated 30 May 1978. The proposed dredging is an expansion of previously authorized work and involves dredging an area 200' to 500' wide by approximately 199' long on the west bank of the river above Two Mile Island.

March 29, 1979; 9 a.m.

Public Utilities Control Authority
Offices, State Office Bldg., Hartford
Pre-hearing conference on PUCA's General Investigation into the Implementation of Load Control Programs for Electric Utilities (Docket No. 790102).

April 2, 1979: 10 a.m.

Rm. 221, State Office Building, Hartford
To consider application of Conn. Department of Transportation to reconstruct approximately 0.4 miles of Winthrop Street in the Town of Torrington, including the replacement of an existing 44" by 72" C.M. pipe with twin 42" R.C. pipes for the crossing of Cooke Brook.

April 3, 1979; 7:30 p.m.

Courtroom, Town Hall, New Milford
To consider the application of Messrs. Saunders & La Voie to construct a 40 lot subdivision known as Quaker Valley south of Old Town Park Road and southeast of Carlson Road in the Town of New Milford. Regulated activities include filling of inland wetlands for home construction, onsite sanitary disposal facilities, culverting or bridging of watercourses.

April 10, 1979; 10:30 a.m.

R. 565A, State Office Building, Hartford
PUCA's Division of Public Utilities Control will hear jointly the Application of the Connecticut Light and Power Company for Approval of Amended Rate Schedules and a Generation Utilization Adjustment Clause (Docket No. 781206) and the Application of the Hartford Electric Light Company for Approval of Amended Rate Schedules and a General Utilization Adjustment Clause (Docket No. 78207). The hearing will continue as necessary on April 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30; May 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17. Added dates or sub-

stitutions will be announced. Afternoon and evening hearings around the State are planned, schedules to be announced.

April 20, 1979; 8:30 a.m.

Public Utilities Control Authority
Offices, State Office Bldg., Hartford
Pre-hearing conference on PUCA's Investigation into Pricing Principles and Rate Structures for Electric Companies.

Permits Issued

Air Compliance

1/1/79: Columbia Magnetics, Danbury
Approved operation of a magnetic tape coating machine.

1/1/79: Beiersdorf, Inc., Norwalk
Approved operation of a 150 hp Johnston Bros. boiler and a 300 hp Johnston Bros. boiler.

1/30/79: Maple Mgmt. Co., Campus Gardens
Apts., Bridgeport
Approved operation of two incinerators.

Water Resources

Encroachments

2/9/79: Richard D. Bronson, Real Estate
Development Investments, Bloomfield
To construct a parking lot riverward of the established encroachment lines of Wash Brook in Bloomfield. Conditions.

2/15/79: Unionville Water Company
To install a well and construct a 10' by 10' concrete protective building around it riverward of established stream channel encroachment lines for the Farmington River in Unionville.

2/22/79: Summit Finishing Company,
Thomaston
To place fill and to excavate gravel riverward of established stream channel encroachment lines for the Naugatuck River in Thomaston.

Inland Wetlands

2/14/79: Edwin H. Peterson, Litchfield
To maintain approximately 1,445 cubic yards of fill within inland wetlands for an existing miniature golf course located in the Town of Torrington.

2/14/79: Connecticut Department of Transportation
To reconstruct School House Road from Route 95 to Route 1 in the City of Milford. Regulated activities include the filling of portions of Beaver Brook Reservoir, inland wetlands, and related drainage facilities. Conditions.

Tidal Wetlands

2/15/79: Tokeneke Club, Inc., Darien
To conduct a regulated activity within the established bounds of tidal wetlands in the Scott Cover area of Darien; consisting of regrading and resurfacing an area approximately 25' by 200' for a paved and grassed parking area. Conditions.

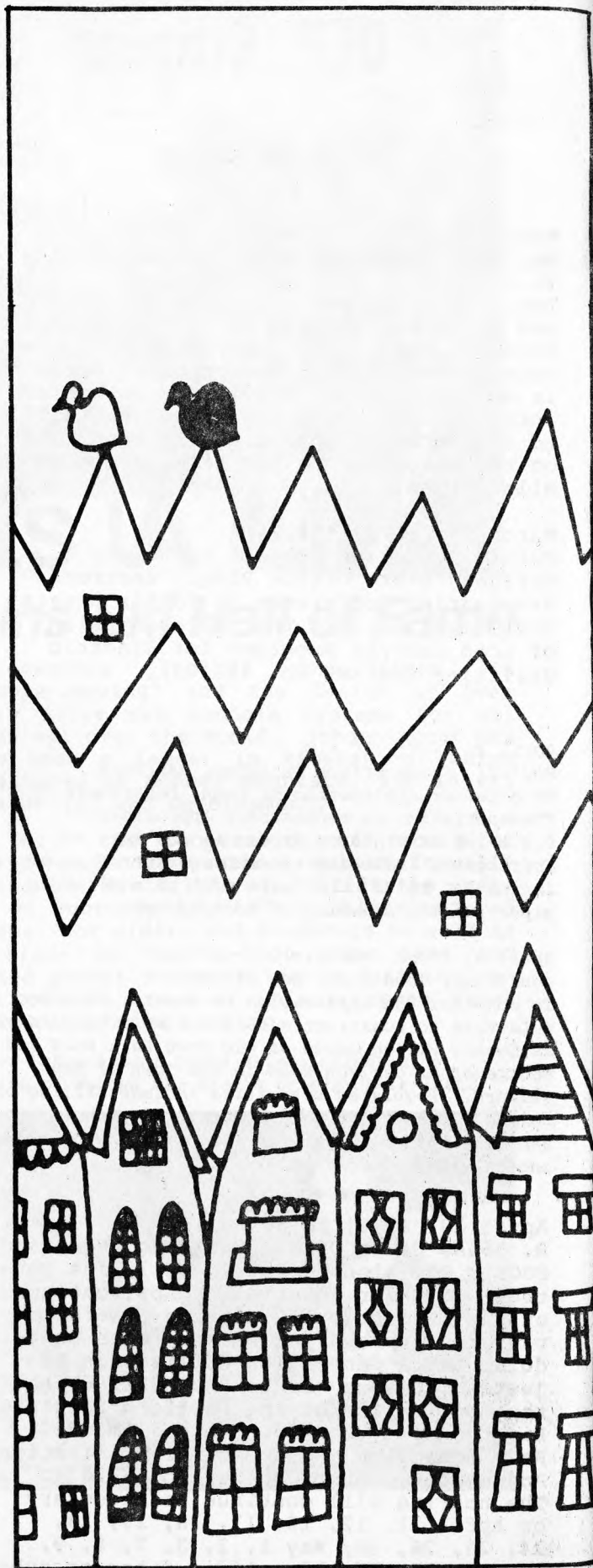
Structures & Dredging

2/22/79: E.W. Fossum, Old Greenwich
To construct and maintain a 30' by 32' aluminum ramp and an 8' by 15' aluminum float to extend approximately 32' beyond the end of an existing stone pier in Greenwich Cove at Old Greenwich. Conditions.

3/6/79: Arlene Baker, Mystic
To maintain and retain approximately 25 cubic yards of sand and gravel fill and 20' of riprap in the Mystic River at West Mystic. Conditions.

Tidal Wetlands/Structures & Dredging

3/1/79: Harry's Marine Repair, Westbrook
To conduct a regulated activity within established bounds of tidal wetlands on the Menunketesuck River, Clinton-Westbrook; to dispose of approximately 1,000 cubic yards of dredged material on existing fill, to construct a 153' bulkhead, and to retain a 6' by 60' floating dock within established bounds of the wetlands. Conditions.



About 2,000 skiers were on hand for opening day festivities and to try out the new \$375,000 lift. The 3,000 foot triple chair can carry 1,800 skiers per hour, increasing Mohawk's capacity from about 1,500 skiers to 2,400. The lift runs to the top of Mohawk's Mount Everett, Connecticut's third highest peak, providing a vertical drop of over 600 feet.

Related improvements at Mohawk this year include the addition of a new intermediate slope and a new expert trail created from old rope tow paths. Another addition has been 16,000 feet of pipeline, doubling the area's capacities for artificial snow-making. Mohawks' ski shop has also doubled its inventory to 850 sets of rental equipment.

The new lift, which Schoenknecht calls the "Rolls Royce of chair lifts," boasts the most modern safety features along with such additions for skier comfort as padded seats and an enclosed boarding area.

This year's improvements are the first phase of a planned five-year development program. From Mount Everett's top, Schoenknecht points out an area North of the current slopes where he hopes to add a new novice slope that will make even greater use of the new chair lift. Other long range plans include more summer use of the area, the addition of a "good restaurant" to the lodge, lighting for night skiing, and possibly the addition of alpine slides.



The thirty-two year old Mohawk Ski Area is Connecticut's largest (in acreage), highest, longest. It has twenty slopes and trails. It was once considered the largest rope tow area in the world, accommodating up to 3,600 skiers on six fast rope tows. Today, Schoenknecht says, "People don't want to ride rope tows." He adds, "There are seven times as many accidents with on-ground as with off-ground people movers."

The added snow making capacities, he says "will guarantee the use of the lifts." (Mohawk has three double chairs and a Poma lift as well as the new triple chair.) "If it doesn't rain, once we get a good base, we should now be able to run from about Thanksgiving until the end of March."



Marine Studies Offered Gifted Secondary Students

The National Science Foundation has awarded New Haven's Area Cooperative Educational Services (ACES) one of 118 Student Science Training Grants given to projects in 42 states. Under this grant, fifty high school students will be selected for ACES' summer marine studies program which offers gifted science students college level instruction, laboratory work, and research focusing on the environment of Long Island Sound.

Scientists from Southern Connecticut State College, Western Connecticut State College, Yale University, and ACES will direct student research teams.

For information or application forms, write ACES, Marine Studies Science Training Program, 800 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, CT 06511.

Mashantucket Tribe Is Maple Sugaring From A Brand New Shack



American Indians introduced the world to maple syrup -- which, it is said, they originally produced by dropping heated stones into containers of sap.

Connecticut's Mashantucket Pequot tribe is getting back into maple sugaring in an operation that is part of a series of efforts "to become a centralized, economically self-sufficient tribal community," according to Richard Hayward, Chairman of the Mashantucket Tribal Council and the tribe's development director.

This year, their fourth in the maple syrup business, the Mashantuckets will be doing their sugaring from a brand new sugar house -- thanks to a number of people and organizations.

Maple sugaring is, as Hayward puts it, "a real art," and Leland Grant of Brooklyn, one of Connecticut's 200 or more maple syrup producers and a director of the Maple Syrup Producers Association, has been providing continuing training and technical expertise to the tribe since they began their sugaring.

Avon builder Malcolm Robertson supervised the construction of the just-finished sugarhouse: "We described what we wanted," Hayward said, "and he showed us how to do it."

Lumber was provided by DEP. The tribe furnished nails, hardware, shingles, and stain, and a dozen or more volunteers did the actual building.

This spring the tribe expects to hang about 1,500 taps on their 213 acre reservation in Ledyard. Optimistically, said Bruce Kirchner, the tribe's financial administrator, they might get 1,500 quarts -- or an average of one quart of syrup from the thirty-five quarts of sap which a tree might produce over a good four-to-six-week season.

Last year's weather in southeastern Connecticut was disastrous for maple sugaring, Kirchner said. The season lasted only about four days, and the tribe got only about fifteen quarts which were retailed to tribe members and friends. This year they're hoping for a longer stretch of freezing nights and above-freezing days that contribute to a good sap run. January's rains, followed by a long freeze should mean a good production year, said James McGrath, HUD planner for the tribe.

Some of this year's product is slated to be retailed through the Indian Rights Association in Philadelphia, Kirchner said. The public can contact the Mashantucket Tribal Office at 536-2681 about the availability of syrup or about visiting the sugaring operation.

On the current land, the tribe can probably tap a maximum of about 2,500 trees, according to Hayward. But the tribe is negotiating for an additional 800 acres. And once their operation gets going, a number of local small farmers have promised to let the tribe tap maples on their lands for a share of the syrup.



The new sugarhouse will not be the only addition to the Mashantucket reservation. Plans are in progress for the building of fifteen houses with the help of a \$1 million HUD loan.

Some Connecticut producers welcome visitors: See a Maple Sugaring Operation

Like to see a sugarhouse in operation? The Maple Syrup Producers Association of Connecticut offers the following list of sugarhouses open for visitors. All make pure maple syrup -- some may also offer other maple products. Phone numbers are listed, and it might be wise to check the progress of the season before visiting. The sapping season usually runs from late February to early April.

Atwood's Sugar Shack, Bruning Road, New Hartford (379-2625)

From Rt. 202, Bakersville, take Rt. 219; take second left, go one-half mile; sugarhouse is on left. Open weekends, evenings.

Coolwater Maple Syrup, Windrow Road, Norfolk (542-5090)

From Norfolk Village Green take Rt. 272 South 1/4 mile, turn right onto Mountain Road, turn left onto West Side Road, go one mile to Windrow Road, go 1/4 mile and turn right to sugarhouse. Open all during the season.

Girard's Sugarhouse, 11 Village Road, Simsbury (658-5083)

Take Rt. 10 North from Simsbury, turn left on Seminary Road, turn right on Firetown

Road, go 1/2 mile and turn left on Village. Open weekends.

Kintail Farm Sugarhouse, Rt. 45, Warren (868-7813)

One-quarter mile north of intersection of Rts. 341 and 45. Open weekends.

Lamb's Sugarhouse, 15 East Mountain Road, Canton Center (693-4891)

Take Rt. 44 to Rt. 179 North, turn right onto East Mountain Road at blinking light. Open weekends.

Laurelbrook Farm Sugarhouse, Rt. 44, East Canaan (824-7529)

Open year around.

Matthews' Sugarhouse, Rt. 82, East Haddam (529-9061)

Seven miles south of the East Haddam bridge, on left. Open weekends.

McConney Sugarhouse, Derby Neck Road, Derby (735-4816)

Off Rt. 34. Open weekends.

Young's Sugarhouse, 147 Loomis Street, North Granby (653-3167)

Take Rt. 189 to North Granby Center, turn right, take first left, go 1-1/2 miles. Open weekends.

For Your Information



By Ellen Frye,
Citizen Participation Coordinator

Environmental Legislation

As the Connecticut General Assembly approaches its mid-point, there are still a great many significant decisions to be made on legislation relating to environmental concerns.

Probably the most important single DEP proposal is Bill Number 7597, An Act Concerning Contamination or Pollution or Emergency Resulting from the Discharge, Spillage, Uncontrolled Loss, Seepage or Filtration of Oil or Petroleum or Chemical Liquids or Solid, Liquid or Gaseous Products or Hazardous Wastes.

Bill Number 1378, An Act Concerning Solid Waste Management Permits and Approvals will provide increased control and flexibility to the department's efforts to regulate waste disposal facilities. Other proposals relating to the solid waste program would increase the funding available for recycling grants and increase the amount of grants to individual communities.

Sportsmen should be aware of several proposals relating to commercial fishing including Bills 7526, 7528 and 7537. Two other proposals would have a major impact on the department's deer management program. Bill Number 1292 would increase the authority of the Commissioner of Environmental Protection to regulate deer hunting. Bill 7523 would modify the procedures for granting crop damage deer permits.

Bill Number 1487 would relieve some of the pressure to cut firewood on state land by providing an exemption from liability to private landowners allowing the public to harvest fuelwood on their land.

Bill Number 7651 would amend the Litter Control and Recycling Act to give the responsibility for the collection of assessments to the Department of Revenue Services rather than DEP. It also provides penalties for late payment of the assessments.

Some consideration is still being given to proposals which would postpone the effective date of the beverage container deposit ("bottle") bill.

To help you participate effectively, let me remind you of a few key sources of information and assistance. The Bill Room/Information Room in the main floor lobby of the State Capitol can assist you with information on the status of proposed bills or completely drafted bills. They may also be able to help in identifying specific legislative proposals by subject matter or by introducer. This office can be reached by telephone at 566-7050. Another source of information and assistance with the legislative process is the Office of Legislative Management at 566-2802.

Unofficial sources of assistance may be found at the offices of the Hartford Environmental Service Center (Connecticut Audubon), 69 Lafayette Street (527-8737) and the Connecticut Citizen Action Group, 130 Washington Street (527-7191).

The May 1978 issue of the Citizens' Bulletin was devoted almost entirely to citizen participation. Among other things, it includes a diagram of the procedures by which a bill becomes law, advice on how to lobby effectively and articles on key environmental organizations active in Connecticut.

Solid Waste Conference

A Solid Waste Management Conference will be held at the Lincoln Theater, University of Hartford, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Tuesday, May 8. The program will provide local officials and concerned citizens with an extensive discussion of solid waste disposal problems.

Among the participants will be: DEP Commissioner Stanley J. Pac; Deputy Commissioner Melvin J. Schneidmeyer; and Connecticut Resource Recovery Authority President Russell Brenneman. Kathy Golas of the League of Women Voters will serve as a representative of the general public. Other participants will represent industrial and municipal viewpoints.

Persons interested in further details should contact DEP's Solid Waste Management Unit, State Office Building, Hartford, CT 06115.

LAND TRUST ISSUES

by Jack Gunther,
Land Trust Service Bureau

Consider Classifying Trust As Private Operating Foundation

You may recall that my article on page 16 of the September issue dealt with the problem faced by a number of local land trusts in meeting the ten percent public support test required by the Internal Revenue Service for classification as a "publicly supported" organization. The alternative classification as a "private foundation" imposes serious limitations on the deductibility of contributions to a land trust (twenty percent of adjusted gross income without any carryover).

One local land conservation trust has been successful in having IRS classify it as a "private operating foundation," which preserves the favorable treatment of contributions.

While all land trusts cannot qualify for this classification, if you are having a problem with the public support test, it would be worth while for your lawyer to consider whether or not your land trust could qualify as a private operating foundation.

Land Trusts Should Look Hard at Their Liability Coverage

The reason for the wide variations in premiums paid by local land trusts for liability insurance is the absence of a specific classification in the underwriters manual. It is doubtful that a specific classification can be established for land trusts. The criteria for establishing a class include such factors as whether there are a very large number of insureds with homogeneous exposures (risk characteristics) which might be expected to produce losses which have statistical credibility for ratemaking purposes. Land trusts are not sufficiently numerous to warrant a classification at this time.

The premium for a land trust is now determined by "analogy" to an existing classification in the manual. This leaves a great deal of latitude upon the part of the underwriter in rating the risk of a

particular land trust. It is essential that the underwriter be fully informed as to the details of the operation of the land trust.

While there are several existing manual classifications which might be used for the analogy, the most appropriate classification appears to be "Parks and Playgrounds." Using the Park rate as a reference point, the land trust should seek a lower rate (if justified) by establishing that the risks involved are less than those of a park. Among the factors to be considered are the following:

- * Whether the land trust properties are located in an urban, suburban, or rural area.
- * The extent of public access -- unrestricted, restricted, supervised, tolerated, or none.
- * How the properties are posted.
- * The activities encouraged, permitted, or tolerated on the properties.
- * Any structures involved, such as cabins or huts.
- * Any sidewalks or roads involved.
- * Any trails involved. Are they cut and maintained, or are they natural and kept open mainly by animals?
- * What has been the accident experience to date?

Obviously, a remote location well posted for "no trespassing" would be an ideal exposure. However, while the average land trust would not permit hunting, boating, swimming, rock climbing, ski or snowmobile trails, many are faced with horseback riding and hiking. Under normal conditions, these can be very low risk exposures along with the occasional trespassers common to most land trusts.

Special access problems may arise if the land held by the trust was donated by a developer in a subdivision or if the land is the "open space" in a Conservation Zone.

It is difficult to give even a "ballpark" figure for a premium based on the Park rate as the premium can vary widely by location, policy limits, and specific exposures at the site. However, in a typical case, the annual premium could be from \$170 to \$280 for 100 acres and from \$220 to \$330 for a total of 150 acres.

If your premium is not in line with these ballpark figures, I suggest you find



out whether or not the underwriter has contemplated unusual or significant exposures which may not be proper.

With the crunch on public funds and the growing resentment against high property taxes, some land trusts are becoming more sensitive about the exemption from real estate taxes (granted by the General Statutes on property "used for scientific, educational, literary, historical or charitable purposes"). This raises the question as to the need to provide more unrestricted public access to land trust properties, particularly for educational and scientific purposes. The traditional complications in providing unrestricted public access include the wishes of donors, lack of funds to cut and maintain trails, littering, vandalism, and the need to protect fragile natural resources. Land trusts must now give due consideration to the effect unrestricted, unsupervised public access will have on the cost of liability insurance.

A few land trusts do not carry public liability insurance and rely on Section 52-557g of the General Statutes, entitled "Owner of land available to public for recreation not liable, when." Basically, when the landowner makes his land available to the public without charge, rent, fee or other commercial service for recreational purposes, or directly or indirectly invites or permits without charge, rent, fee or other commercial service, any person to

use his land for recreational purposes, the landowner is only liable for willful or malicious failure to guard or warn against a dangerous condition. Recreational purposes include hiking and nature study.

The Statute may effectively limit the liability of a land trust making its properties freely available to the general public for hiking and nature study. However, among the questions the land trust should check with its attorney are: (1) can restrictions be placed on the access, and (2) what steps must the land trust take to notify the general public that the properties are available for recreational purposes. In some states, the problem of notification is solved by registering the land.

Although the risk of public liability should be minimal with land held in its natural state (no improvements such as trails and bridges which could create a duty of care to maintain properly), land trusts should consider carefully any decision to self insure -- at least find out how much the insurance would cost. Remember, also, that without insurance the trust will bear the cost of defending any law suits.

We wish to call the statute to your attention, but we also caution you to seek the advice of your attorney as to how the statute applies to your particular operation.

Council To Consider 'Struggle for Clean Air'

The Natural Resources Council of Connecticut, Inc., will sponsor a conference on "The Struggle for Clean Air -- Economic, Environmental, and Health Considerations for Connecticut" on Wednesday, April 11, at the Hartford Hilton Hotel.

To open the conference, Leonard Bruckman, Director of DEP's Air Compliance Unit, will give an overview of the State Implementation Plan that Connecticut has prepared pursuant to the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments.

He will be followed by a panel whose members are: Dr. Arend Bouhuys, Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology at the Yale School of Medicine; Dr. James R. McCormick, Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Connecticut Health Center; James Swomley, Executive Director of the Connecticut Lung Association; State Representative John W. Anderson, House Chairman, Joint Committee on the Environment; and Robert C. Niles, Director of Environmental Control, UNIROYAL, Inc.

Following the panel, there will be a period for rebuttal and questions. Program moderator will be Dr. Barry L. Wulff, Associate Professor of Biology at Eastern Connecticut State College.

The Honorable Christopher J. Dodd, U.S. Representative from Connecticut's Second District, will give the luncheon address.

Conference registration is at 9 a.m.; the program begins at 9:30 a.m.; adjournment is scheduled for 2:30 p.m.

Cost for registration and luncheon is \$9.50. A limited number of \$4 registrations, without luncheon, will be accepted. Persons planning to attend should register by April 7. Checks can be made payable to "Natural Resources Council of Connecticut, Inc.," and sent to NRCC, c/o Alice McCallister, P.O. Box 151, Bridgewater, CT 06752.



208

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

209 COURT ST., MIDDLETOWN, CT. 06457 347-3700
By Joseph M. Rinaldi, 208 Public Participation Assistant

Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Feasibility Study

During 1979, the Connecticut 208 Program will conduct a hazardous waste treatment and disposal system feasibility study. A contract has been awarded to The Research Corporation of New England (TRC), Wethersfield, Connecticut, for this effort.

It would be fair to say that hazardous waste disposal is a major, national environmental problem. In Connecticut, the environmental problem is compounded by an economic one. The state's economy relies heavily on manufacturing. New federal regulations on hazardous waste disposal require that specific procedures be followed to insure that industrial wastes will no longer cause environmental degradation.

Ironically, many of these wastes are sludges which are by-products of air and water pollution control systems. Industries which have complied with the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act now find themselves faced with still another problem. What do you do with concentrated pollutants that are no longer going up the smokestack or into the river? This is the problem which the Connecticut 208 Program is trying to solve.

The study has three major sections. First, an inventory of approximately 250 of the largest manufacturers in the state will be conducted. These companies generate approximately 80 percent of the estimated annual total of over 40 million gallons of hazardous wastes. The inventory will establish what types and volumes of these wastes are currently being generated. Without this information it would be impossible to assess the types of technology needed for effective treatment and disposal.

Second, an assessment will be made of the various types of management options available by which such a treatment and

disposal system could be operated. These will include state, regional or municipal ownership, private/corporate ownership, or perhaps ownership by a quasi-public organization such as the Connecticut Resource Recovery Authority.

Finally, areas of the state suitable for siting such a system will be identified. Criteria for identification will include proximity to major hazardous waste generators, transportation networks, suitable hydrologic and geologic conditions, etc.

At present, no system has been designed, but several types of configurations will be evaluated. Ultimately there could exist a series of small transfer stations, regional treatment facilities, or a centralized treatment and disposal facility. It may be possible to recycle wastes or treat them such that they could be utilized by another manufacturer. This is commonly known as a "waste exchange."

Since the Connecticut 208 Program is a planning program it has no authority to design and construct such a system. But upon completion of the feasibility study in July, the state will be one step closer to the eventual solution of its hazardous waste disposal problem. The end result will be an improvement in environmental quality and will increase incentives for industry to remain in Connecticut. And that means jobs which won't be lost to the sunbelt.

Solar Conference Slated

The Solar Energy Association of Connecticut, Inc., a non-profit organization working to promote the advancement of solar energy and related technologies, will present, in collaboration with the College of Science in Society (CSIS) at Wesleyan University, a day-long conference on "Solar Energy -- Past & Present and Future Outlook" on Saturday, April 21.

The conference will begin at 8:45 a.m. in the Science Center at Wesleyan University in Middletown.

Conference registration will be free for members of Wesleyan University and for full members of the Solar Energy Association of Connecticut. There will be a small registration fee for others. You are encouraged to register early, since space will be limited. For details, contact: Solar Energy Association of Connecticut, Inc., P.O. Box 541, Hartford, Ct. 06101. Or call K. Raman (649-9122), Tony Osiecki (237-5337), or Rowan Rifkin (434-1912).

Old Port, Ct: Mythical Town Model for Coastal Management

By David Tedone, Public Participation Assistant

As the man said, you can't get there from here. To tell you the truth, you won't even find it on your road map. But sure enough the Town of Old Port, Connecticut, does exist. In fact, it is the subject of a new handbook prepared by the CAM staff.

The mythical Town of Old Port has been created as the prototype for CAM's "Model Coastal Program." Local officials, in response to last year's CAM proposals, expressed a desire to know "what their municipalities would be required to do to implement coastal management." As a result, the task of preparing such a model was given to the CAM staff by last year's Coastal Management Act.

Although recent versions of coastal management legislation make preparation of a municipal coastal program voluntary rather than mandatory, the "Model Coastal Program" has essentially been devised to demonstrate municipal roles and to aid municipal officials in developing programs. It highlights the major components of a Municipal Coastal Program while reflecting a cross-section of situations likely to be confronted by Connecticut's shoreline municipalities. The model program illustrates the type of information that should be considered in developing municipal coastal programs if a shared state and local program is implemented in Connecticut.

The handbook is divided into six sections: Existing Conditions; Coastal Resources; Issue Identification; Revisions to the Municipal Plan of Development; Revisions to Municipal Regulations; and Facilities and Resource Uses of National Importance. It is approximately thirty-five pages in length, including seven maps, and presents a step-by-step guide to the development of a municipal coastal program. A brief summary of the planning procedures follows.

- * To begin the planning process, an examination of existing land use and economic and cultural conditions within the coastal boundary is recommended.

- * Using maps and other technical assistance supplied by the Coastal Area Management Program, municipalities should identify, describe, and assess the quality of the coastal resources within the boundary with an eye to anticipating future uses and safeguarding existing resources.
- * Municipalities should identify and assess all significant coastal related issues, problems, and needs (e.g., beach erosion, overdevelopment of the coast, shortage of recreation facilities).
- * Municipalities should develop coastal goals and policies. The goals and policies will be included in the revised Municipal Plan of Development and provide direction for the entire municipal program. Municipal goals and policies should address the previously identified issues, problems, and needs within the framework of existing conditions (land use, zoning, coastal resources), and they should be consistent with the goals and policies proposed by the Coastal Area Management Program.
- * Implementation of the coastal plan will be accomplished by revising the municipal zoning regulations and by revising or adopting other regulations, such as the historic district and subdivision ordinances. Municipalities should also utilize non-regulatory measures like flood and erosion control projects, acquisition plans, and open space tax abatement programs to implement coastal management.
- * Adequate consideration in the Municipal Coastal Program must be given to reviewing proposed facilities and resource uses of national importance. Restriction or exclusion of such facilities and uses must be on reasonable grounds.

The unique character of each coastal municipality in Connecticut makes it dif-

To p. 19

Council Reports on Environmental Quality From p. 9

and discussions with citizens and State and local officials. Public hearings were held last February by the Council to solicit ideas, suggestions, and criticisms. When the report was completed in December 1978, it was again released for public comment. "As a result of our efforts to involve the public as well as State and local officials, we believe the report is a fair representation of the State of Connecticut's environment," said Chairman MacKie.

The Council on Environmental Quality is a nine-member citizen body appointed by the Governor and the members of the General Assembly to oversee matters of environmental policy. As a State agency, separate and distinct from the Department of Environmental Protection, the Council serves as citizen ombudsman and reviewer of environmental quality matters.

The CEQ Annual Report is required by law. Free copies are available from the CEQ office, Room 141, State Office Building, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06115.

Conservation Districts' Seek Conservation Teacher-of-Year

Nominations are being accepted for the sixth national "Conservation Teacher-of-the-Year" awards program. The competition is open to all full time teachers working at the kindergarten through high school level who have developed an outstanding program of environmental education.

The National Conservation Teacher of the Year will receive \$1000 in cash and an expense paid trip to Houston, Texas, for the 1980 annual convention of the National Association of Conservation Districts. The national second place winner receives a \$500 cash award, and the first place regional winner will be given \$200.

The purpose of the awards program is to encourage the development of creative learning experiences in conservation for young people. Any teacher in a public or private school who puts emphasis on environmental conservation as a regular part of the instructional program is eligible for nomination. Interested teachers can obtain additional information and nomination forms from the soil and water conservation district in their county. Nominations must be submitted by April 16.

Additional Agencies File Classification Documents

The following agencies have recently filed Environmental Classification Documents, prepared pursuant to the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act, with the Office of Policy and Management: Department of Correction; Department of Economic Development; Department of Human Resources; Department of Mental Health; Department of Public Safety; UCONN Health Center; Department of Agriculture; and Department of Administrative Services.

'Old Port' Is Coastal Model

From p. 19

difficult to prepare a model which can apply equally to all towns. For example, rural municipalities may be less concerned with port development and dredging and more concerned with the conversion of summer homes to year round use than urban municipalities. So while the model program is useful in illustrating a general approach to coastal program development, each municipality will have to develop a specific approach based on its individual needs and desires.

Municipal coastal programs represent one of the two major components of a comprehensive management system at the local level. The second component is the coastal site plan review which will give municipalities the authority to consider and base regulatory decisions on the anticipated impacts of proposed activities on coastal resources. Complementing this project-by-project review, the municipal coastal programs will provide municipalities the opportunity to undertake comprehensive and long-range planning and management of their coastal resources.

Copies of the "Model Coastal Program" are available free of charge by writing or calling the CAM office, 566-7404.



Trailside Botanizing

by G. Winston Carter

White Birch

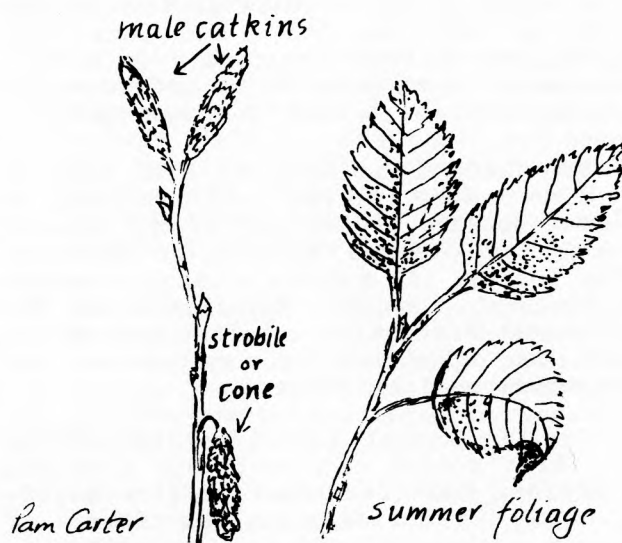
Betula papyrifera

The white birch, sometimes called canoe or paper birch, is a strikingly beautiful tree. The beauty of the outer bark of this tree is due in part to the fact that it consists of empty cells which act as tiny mirrors reflecting the full light spectrum.

This species of birch is well adapted for living in cold, windy areas as far north as the Arctic Circle. This explains why white birch is quite abundant in some parts of northern New England. Unfortunately, it occurs only occasionally in Connecticut, being distributed here as a result of glacial action from the North. You will often find this sun-loving tree on burned over or cut over land, frequently at higher elevations. Because of this, there are more birches now than were found in primitive times.

Occasionally an isolated specimen of white birch can be found in this area growing near a group of gray birch. This gives an excellent opportunity to compare these two birches. If you rub your hand against

the bark of the white birch, a chalky white substance should come off easily on the hand. This would not be true of a gray birch. White birch twigs are often covered with hairs whereas gray birch twigs are hairless. White birch catkins appear in two's or three's as compared with a single catkin at the end of the twig of the gray birch. Finally, canoe birch bark, unlike the gray birch bark, can be peeled from the tree in large sheets.



The bark of the white birch is extremely durable and the wood is hard. Besides its former use as the main bark used for Indian canoes and as tinder for lighting fires, this birch has been useful in making dowels, spools, and rustic furniture. It also serves as a nesting material for birds and food for many animals.

DEPcitizens' bulletin

State of Connecticut
Department of Environmental Protection
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

Commissioner: Stanley J. Pac
Director Info & Ed: Greg Sharp
Editor: Margot Callahan
Layout: Rosemary Gutbrod
Typist: Linda Mrowka
Phone: 566-5524

"The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection is an equal opportunity agency that provides services, facilities and employment opportunities without regard to race, color, religion, age, sex, physical handicap, national origin, ancestry, marital status or political beliefs."

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID
AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT